THE CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

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1. A method for treating exanthema on dermal or mucous membrane tissues, the method comprising:

applying a sufficient amount of medicament onto a selected area of tissue, the medicament including a cyanoacrylate; and

allowing the cyanoacrylate to polymerize and form a coat adhered to the selected area of tissue;

wherein the cyanoacrylate has the general formula I:

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wherein R is chosen from the group of alkyls or alkenyls having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, cycloalkyls having 5 to 10 carbon atoms, phenyl, 2-ethoxyethyl, 3-methoxybutyl, arenes or alkyl-substituted arenes, or a substituent having the formula II:

wherein R¹ and R² are chosen independently of each other from the group consisting of hydrogen, ethyl, propyl or butyl, and R" is chosen from the group consisting of alkyls or alkenyls having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, cycloalkyls having 3 to 10 carbon atoms, phenyl, benzyl, methylbenzyl, phenylbenzyl, halogen-substituted or alkyl-substituted compounds thereof.

- 2. The method of claim 1, further including removing exanthema-plaque from the selected area of the tissue by removing the cyanoacrylate coat, which is adhered to the plaque, away from the tissue.
- 3. The method of claim 1, wherein the exanthema is selected from a group consisting of atopic exanthema, seborrhoeic exanthema, discoid exanthema, allergic contact dermatitis, irritation contact dermatitis, and psoriasis exanthema.
 - 4. The method of claim 1, wherein the exanthema is a fungal infection caused by Trichophyton, Epidermophyton, Candida, Torulosis, Cryptococcus, Pityrosporon, Trochosporon, Candida albicans or Pityriasis versicolor.
 - 5. The method of claim 1, wherein the medicament includes a combination of cyanoacrylates, wherein at least one of the combination of cyanoacrylates has a different R group.
 - 6. The method of claim 5, wherein the at least one cyanoacrylate has ethyl as the R group
 - 7. The method of claim 1, wherein the medicament further includes at least one additive selected from the group consisting of a stabilizer to prevent the medicament from spontaneously polymerizing during storage, an agent to accelerate a polymerization reaction and colorant.
 - 8. The method of claim 7, wherein the stabilizer of the medicament has a pH equal to or under 7 and the medicament is neutralized upon contact with moisture.
 - 9. The method of claim 7, wherein the agent to accelerate the polymerization reaction is a C1-C10 alkane, a ketone or alcohol.
 - 10. The method of claim 1, wherein the medicament is the form of a liquid or a gel.
 - 11. A method of treating a viral infection on dermal tissue or mucous membrane tissue, the method comprising:

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applying medicament onto an infected area of the tissue, the medicament including more than one cyanoacrylate, and an additive;

allowing the cyanoacrylate to polymerize and form a coating on the infected area of tissue such that further development of the viral infection is inhibited,

5 wherein the more than one cyanoacrylate has the general formula I:

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wherein R is chosen from the group of alkyls or alkenyls having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, cycloalkyls having 5 to 10 carbon atoms, phenyl, 2-ethoxyethyl, 3-methoxybutyl, arenes or alkyl-substituted arenes, or a substituent having the formula II:

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wherein R¹ and R² are chosen independently of each other from the group consisting of hydrogen, ethyl, propyl or butyl, and R" is chosen from the group consisting of alkyls or alkenyls having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, cycloalkyls having 3 to 10 carbon atoms, phenyl, benzyl, methylbenzyl, phenylbenzyl, halogen-substituted or alkyl-substituted compounds thereof.

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- 12. The method of claim 11, wherein the viral infection is caused by herpes simplex 1, herpes simples 2, herpes zoster or papilloma virus.
- A method for revising a wound located on dermal or mucous membrane tissue, the 25 method comprising:

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applying a sufficient amount of a cyanoacrylate to penetrate into cavities of the a crust of the wound;

allowing the cyanoacrylate to polymerize and adhere to the crust;

removing the crust adhered to the polymerized cyanoacrylate by pulling the cyanoacrylate from the dermal or mucous membrane tissue.

- 14. The method of claim 13, wherein the method further includes cleaning an exposed,open lesion created by the removal of the wound crust.
 - 15. The method of claim 14, wherein the method further includes applying a medicament on the open lesion created by the removal of the wound crust.
- 10 16. The method of claim 15, wherein the medicament is selected from the group consisting of an antibiotic, a fungicidal drug, antibacterial, and an eczema-treating drug.
 - 17. The method of claim 13, wherein the crust includes necrotic tissue.
- 15 18. A method for removing at least a portion of a wart or condyloma from dermal tissue, the method comprising:

applying a sufficient amount of a cyanoacrylate to at least partially encapsulate the wart or condyloma;

allowing the cyanoacrylate to polymerize;

- removing at least a portion of the wart or condyloma which is at least partially encapsulated within the polymerized cyanoacrylate by pulling the cyanoacrylate from the dermal tissue.
- 19. The method of claim 18, wherein an excess of cyanoacrylate is applied to the wart or condyloma such that a flap for gripping is defined by the cyanoacrylate.
 - 20. A method for maintaining in close proximity separated tissue edges of a wound site during a tissue closure procedure, the method comprising:

applying a sufficient amount of cyanoacrylate at the separated edges of a wound site such that gripping flaps are formed;

allowing the cyanoacrylate to cure; and

grasping the gripping flaps to place the edges of the wound in close proximity to facilitate the tissue closure procedure.

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